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Feb. 26, 1955

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K. C. Livermore  
Honeoye Falls, N. Y.

# Hybrid Sweet Corns for Your 1955 Plantings

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Honeoye Falls, N. Y.  
Permit No. 2

## Hybrids For Various Situations



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Choose Maturities And Ear Sizes Best Suited For Your Markets





## BETTER BRED SEEDS

Hybrid sweet corn,  
field corn, potato, oat,  
cabbage, field pea,  
barley, wheat, soy bean,  
rye, alfalfa, clover, grass,  
other forage crop seeds.



HONEOYE FALLS, N. Y. - FEBRUARY 26, 1955

## FARM CHEMICALS

Seed disinfectants,  
seed inoculants,  
fertilizers, sulphur,  
lime, weedicides,  
dusts and sprays.  
Also drain tile.

## Quaker Hill Hybrids Are Test Proven Producers

High quality, attractive appearance, abundant yields and resistance to disease and insects, distinguish our sweet corns. They are products of years of skilled, painstaking work by trained professional plant breeders. They have been selected from several hundred hybrids on their performance records in many carefully conducted trials in the important sweet corn producing states. Reports of these trials are published by the various experiment stations and are available free. Enthusiastic letters from customers confirm our judgment in making these selections.

Their maturities range from 60 days, sometimes less, for Advanced Spancross, to 90 days, sometimes over, for Magnagold. In between, others ripen at 1 to 3 day intervals. Most lots test 90% to 96% germination. Our seed is thoroughly dried, recleaned, graded into 4 grades by size and shape and treated with chemicals to protect it in the soil.

Please read the descriptions carefully. See the planting suggestions, page 2. They are based on practices of successful sweet corn growers and may help you to more profit. Also see recommendations for control of insects and diseases, a problem of increasing importance every year.

Best wishes, K. C. LIVERMORE

Credit for originating, and furnishing the inbreds for all but one of the hybrids described here goes to Dr. Donald F. Jones at the New Haven, Conn. Agr. Exp. Sta., to Dr. W. Ralph Singleton at the Brookhaven National Laboratory, Upton, L. I., N. Y., to Dr. Glenn Smith at the Indiana Agr. Exp. Sta., to J. B. Park at the Ohio Agr. Exp. Sta. and to Dr. E. S. Haber at the Iowa Agr. Exp. Station, and their co-workers.

## You, Too, Can Make Money With Quaker Hill Hybrids

NOTE — Descriptions following are based on good growing conditions. Ripening periods are approximate for Western New York and adjacent areas as shown by recent trials. Near the Atlantic seaboard longer periods are required. Very early plantings require longer and late plantings require shorter periods. Moisture and temperature variations from normal affect the period.

**ADVANCED SPANCROSS.** 60 days here. Still earlier and larger than our previous Spancross. Wilt resistant. None earlier. Ears.  $6\frac{1}{2}$ " to 7" x 1.6" to 1.8", cylindrical, 10 to 14 rowed. Kernels medium size, very tender, good flavor. Better quality than original. Yields. Still better than preceding Spancrosses. Stalks 4'. Remarks. Cold resistance permits real early planting which wins those first-on-the-market high prices. High yield, fine quality and marketable size combined with extreme earliness make this hybrid one of the most profitable if planted in time for earliest markets. For later markets, the following pay better.

**WASHINGTON.** 66 days here. Making high records in ears per acre and winning approval everywhere. Wilt resistant. Ears. 7" to  $7\frac{1}{2}$ " x 1.7", larger than Spancross, not as large as Marcross, cylindrical, 10 to 12 rowed. Kernels medium to large, light golden, very tender, excellent flavor. Yields. Usually more ears than Marcross. Stalks 4' to 5'. Remarks. Washington offers more, slightly smaller ears than Marcross and better quality. Better for home gardens and direct to consumer marketing where quality counts most.

**MARCCROSS.** 68 days here. A dandy, large eared, real early corn. Wilt resistant. Ears.  $7\frac{1}{2}$ " to 8" x 1.7" to 1.9", cylindrical, mostly 12 rowed, uniform in ripening and appearance. Kernels good depth, fairly broad, light golden, tender, good flavor. Yields. Ears are large for an early corn and equal in number to most hybrids in its group but not as prolific as Washington. Stalks are 5' to 6'. Remarks. Wilt resistance, vigor, ear size with good appearance and quality have made Marcross a profitable hybrid.

**JEFFERSON.** 70 days here. Outstanding performance since '52 when first offered by us. A still larger eared hybrid for the early mid-season group. Not resistant to wilt. Ears.  $7\frac{1}{2}$ " to  $8\frac{1}{2}$ " x 1.9", 12 to 16 rowed, slightly tapering, heavier than any of the preceding. Kernels medium depth and breadth, light golden, quality very good. Attractive appearance. Yields. Ears per acre about 10% more than Carmelcross and size of ears considerably greater. Stalks  $5\frac{1}{2}$ '. Remarks. In station tests, Jefferson has equalled or excelled in size of ears and yield, most of the other early mid-season hybrids, including Carmelcross. It also was 1 to 3 days earlier. This is the big eared hybrid for this group comparable to Grant, Big Lincoln, Big Golden Cross, Magnagold, the kind that fill containers heaping full and bring premium prices on most markets.

**IMPROVED CARMELCROSS.** 72 days here. Golden Cross quality but 12 days earlier. Most popular early midseason hybrid. Wilt resistant. Ears. 7" to 8" x 1.6" to 1.8", nearly cylindrical, 12 rowed. Kernels like Golden Cross, light golden, tender, excellent flavor. Yields. High yield of ears per plant like Golden Cross, usually 10% to 20% more than other hybrids in its group. Stalks  $5\frac{1}{2}$ ' to 6'.

Remarks. Improved Carmelcross has proved excellent for commercial and home use and for early canning and freezing. It is used successfully for second crop and late substitute planting. Wide adaptability. Our new strain of seed parent for Carmelcross produces a hybrid slightly better than most others in size, shape and quality of ear and in yield.

**EARLY GOLDEN CROSS.** 75 days here. Three way hybrid based on early lines from original seed parent of Golden Cross and a more prolific line from the pollen parent. 7 to 10 days earlier than Golden Cross, 2 to 5 days later than Carmelcross. Wilt resistant. Ears.  $7\frac{1}{2}$ " x 1.7", 10 to 14 rowed, cylindrical. Kernels light golden, medium depth and width. Quality excellent in all respects. Yields. More ears per acre than Carmelcross but slightly smaller. Total weights equal. Stalks  $5\frac{1}{2}$ '. Remarks. This is Golden Cross Bantam advanced 7 to 10 days without sacrifice of yield or quality.

**GRANT.** 77 days here. Largest eared, mid-season hybrid. Offered first by us in 1947, it won wide approval. Not wilt resistant. Ears. 8" to 9" x 1.9", slightly tapering, 12 to 18 rowed, attractive. Kernels light golden, medium size, deep, very good quality. Husks tinged red, silks red. Yields. Ranks well in number of ears per acre. Outstanding in size of ears which are as large as most of the biggest late corn ears. Stalks  $6\frac{1}{2}$ '. Remarks. On markets demanding large ears, this hybrid will out-sell all others ripening as early; and where quality is desired it will please too. Delayed or 2nd crop plantings compete successfully with large eared, late varieties at close of season.

**SHERMAN.** 77 days here. Half brother to Grant; similar in most respects but bred for greater drouth and wilt disease resistance. Ears. 8" to 9" x 1.8" a little smaller than Grant, cylindrical, 12 to 14 rowed. Kernels light golden, deep, medium width, very good quality like Grant. Husks and silks green. Yields. Equal to Grant with favorable growth conditions, much better than Grant under drouth or disease conditions. Stalks  $6\frac{1}{2}$ '. Remarks. With greater wilt, heat, and drouth resistance, Sherman produces better than Grant in wilt areas and in hot dry seasons. Its big, generous, all green ears attract buyers at premium prices. Fine quality brings them back for more.

**LINCOLN.** 78 days here. Outstanding appearance. Wilt resistant. Ears.  $7\frac{1}{2}$ " to  $8\frac{1}{2}$ " x 1.7" to 1.9", 12 to 16 rowed, 15% to 20% heavier than Golden Cross, good shape. Kernels medium depth and width, bright yellow, very tender, good flavor but not quite as sweet as Golden Cross. Large, highly attractive ears sell readily. Yields. Usually better than Golden Cross in number of marketable ears as well as size. Stalks  $6\frac{1}{2}$ ' to  $7\frac{1}{2}$ ', no suckers. Remarks. Has demonstrated wide adaptability and drouth resistance. Sells well on appearance.

**BIG LINCOLN.** 80 days here. A larger eared, heavier yielding, taller Lincoln. Wilt resistant. Ears. 8" to 9" x 2", 12 to 18 rowed, 10% to 20% heavier than Lincoln. Kernels deep, medium width, light, tender, good flavor. Yields. Even better than Lincoln. Stalks about 10" taller. Remarks. Big Lincoln meets the requirements of those markets that want and pay for large ears with good quality to boot.

**Scrub Seeds Waste Money**

**Good Seeds Make Money**



## THE TESTS TELL

**IOGOLD 51.** 80 days here. Successor to Ioana and Iochief, with better quality, better yield and 4 days earlier. Wilt resistant. Ears. 7" to 7½" x 1.8", 12 to 16 rowed, slightly tapering, attractive appearance, easy picking. Kernels light golden, medium depth, narrow, exceptionally tender and very good flavor. Retains quality longer after ripening than most corns. Yields. Tests to date show more ears and more total weight from Iogold 51 than from Lincoln or regular Golden Cross. Stalks 6'. Remarks. Iogold 51 ripening with or just after Lincoln and Big Lincoln but with better quality, greater yield and large ears will be preferred by many.

**CONNECTICUT GOLDEN CROSS.** 84 days here. This is a hybrid of parent stocks developed by Connecticut plant breeders from the original Golden Cross parents. Yield is fully equal, ear size slightly greater, kernels more tender and flavor equal or better compared with Improved Golden Cross. Wilt resistant. Ears. 7½" x 1.8", cylindrical, 14 to 16 rowed, excellent type for market, canning or freezing, fine appearance. Quality excellent. Yields. Ranks with best of the various Golden Cross hybrids in number, size and total weight of ears. Stalks 6½'. Remarks. A better Golden Cross, we believe, which will merit even greater popularity with all classes of consumers.

## SWEET CORN PLANTING SUGGESTIONS

Getting the most out of sweet corn depends considerably on choosing hybrids and timing plantings so as best to meet one's particular situation. For instance, home gardeners, roadside stand gardeners, and some — but not all — market gardeners should plant hybrids that will provide a continuous harvest from the earliest date possible to the very last of the season. For some markets, only the earliest possible corns pay well; for others, the latest; and for some, there are in-between periods when prices are usually highest.

Another consideration is the kind of sweet corn one's market prefers. In some cases the preference is for tenderness and sweetness regardless of size of ears but in others, size of ear is more important. In general, the shorter the period between picking and eating or the more prosperous the consumers, the greater is the demand for quality and vice versa. It pays to please.

Our series of hybrids, ripening at intervals and including top quality hybrids, extra large eared hybrids and heavy stalked hybrids, helps you plan to meet your particular situation.

### AIMING FOR THE EARLY MARKETS

Early market prices usually are highest. To make the most of them, we suggest one or two small successive plantings of cold resistant **ADVANCED SPANCROSS**, before weather conditions are quite safe. Select early ground. Use our treated seed. Do not plant too deeply. Then when conditions are safe, plant at one time, all the **ADVANCED SPANCROSS** you can pick and sell in 6 days, and all the **WASHINGTON** or **MARCROSS** you can market in 6 days. This furnishes sweet corn for the first 2 or 3 weeks of theseason. If it is wanted for a longer period, make a planting of **Carmelcross** at the same time. If any of the first planting is lost, replant with any yellow sweet corn or other crops. One of these plantings on the market ahead of the crowd, will more than repay the labor and seed lost on several.

### TO PROVIDE A CONTINUOUS SUPPLY

For a continuous supply, make at least one planting of **ADVANCED SPANCROSS** a few days before the safe date. Then, when it is safe, plant at one time equal areas of one or more hybrids from each maturity group following:

**BIG GOLDEN CROSS.** 87 days here. A larger eared Connecticut Golden Cross. Wilt resistant.

Ears. 8" x 1.9", cylindrical, 14 to 16 rowed. Kernels medium size, tenderness and flavor excellent.

Yields. Same as Golden Cross except ears larger. Stalks 7'.

Remarks. A little more size added to the already attractive, high quality Golden Cross increases its salability on many markets.

**MAGNAGOLD.** 90 days here. Abundant tonnage and quality. Wilt resistant. Wide adaptability.

Ears. 8½" to 9" x 1.7" to 1.9", 14 to 18 rowed, cylindrical, well filled. Impressively large but surprisingly tender, sweet and well flavored. Kernels light golden, tender, medium size and depth.

Yields. Number of ears slightly more than Golden Cross. Weight of ears 30% more. Stalks 7' to 8', no suckers.

Remarks. This is the bigger and later sweet corn needed for many markets and by canners where seasons are long enough. It is more resistant to wilt, heat and drought than many hybrids. Size, appearance and quality assure easy selling at profit making prices. Successive plantings prolong the harvest. Customers' reports are enthusiastically favorable and many orders are placed a year ahead.

Extra early:—	Advanced Spancross.
Early:—	Washington, Marcross.
Early midseason:—	Jefferson, Improved Carmelcross, Early Golden Cross.
Midseason:—	Grant, Sherman, Lincoln, Big Lincoln, Iogold 51.
Late midseason:—	Connecticut Golden Cross, Big Golden Cross.
Late:—	Magnagold.

Then at 5 day intervals, plant more of any hybrid you prefer, up to 75 or 85 days before the hoped for date of your last picking. This will give throughout the season as continuous a supply as can be arranged, of quality corn that will win and hold your customers.

### AIMING FOR THE LATE MARKETS

If your late markets are extra good, make several plantings of whichever late hybrid you prefer up to 85 or 75 days before that last picking date. If delayed by weather or if planting after an early crop, use one of the earlier, big eared hybrids. They may be planted up to 75 to 65 days prior to the last picking date.

### FOR CANNING, FREEZING or ROASTING

We rate **Carmelcross**, **Early Golden Cross**, **Iogold 51**, **Golden Cross** and **Magnagold** best for canning, freezing or drying. For roasting, **Grant**, **Sherman**, **Big Golden Cross**, and **Magnagold**.

### IF YOU FEED THE STALKS

**Magnagold**, **Big Golden Cross**, **Big Lincoln** give the most fodder.

### OTHER SUGGESTIONS

These hybrids have the vigor to make fine big crops but they must have plant food and moisture. Fertilize liberally. Commercial fertilizer plowed under is better than shallow applications. A later side dressing of nitrate usually pays, especially after leaching rains. Use every means to conserve the winter and spring accumulation of moisture. Hybrid corn must have normal or greater spacing. If your stand is too thick, be sure to thin it. This is important. Tests show that suckering and topping usually do not pay, may reduce yields.

Corn borer, earworm and smut can be controlled. Consult your County Agricultural Agent.

## SWEET CORN INSECT AND DISEASE CONTROL

**STEWART'S WILT DISEASE** is recognized by grayish brown spots of dead tissue on leaves and stalks. These spots elongate, merge and tend eventually to include the entire plant. Early infections usually kill the plants; late infections reduce yields and may kill the plants. The wilt bacteria over-winter in corn flea beetles. Surviving beetles, when feeding, infect the corn. When and where winters are mild with average temperatures of Dec., Jan. and Feb. totaling 100 or more, flea beetle survival and wilt infection are high. Wilt disease is usually prevalent south of the latitude of the Pennsylvania-Maryland boundary. It extends northward only following mild winters and becomes severe only after two or three mild winters in succession. As a result of such conditions, Stewart's wilt disease last year caused much damage in sweet corn as far north as southern New England, eastern and western New York, northern Ohio, Indiana and Illinois. Lower temperatures this winter indicate less damage from wilt this summer north of its usual locations.

Wilt can be partially controlled by use of wilt resistant hybrids. Resistance varies from low to high and there is no immunity. Wilt damage varies not only with the relative resistance of the hybrid but also with the earliness of the infection and the numbers of wilt carrying flea beetles feeding on the plants.

Wilt can be controlled also by preventing infection by insects. Weekly insecticide applications from the time the first leaves open until tassels are out gives good results, even with hybrids only moderately resistant. This program controls also corn borer, fall army worm and smut.

**SMUT** starts with the microscopic, wind borne spores of the smut fungus from last year's smut bodies on the ground or in manure. Spores that lodge in leaf axils, insect or wind damaged spots or that are washed by rain or carried by insects into the tips of ears, where there is sufficient moisture, germinate and start new smut growth. Controlling insects gives 50% to 100% control of smut varying with varieties.

**CORN BORERS** hatch from white, pin-head size eggs laid in patches on the underside of the corn leaves. They crawl toward the stalks, eating pin holes in the leaves on the way. Then begin immediately four applications of insecticide at about five day intervals.

**EAR WORMS** are hatched from eggs laid on fresh silks and eat their way thru the silks to the tip of the ear. When silking starts, cut husks and silks from the tip of 10 or more ears, unroll them and search for tiny worms or traces. Check frequently. If found, make 2 or 3 insecticide applications 5 or 6 days apart. Keep silks lightly but thoroughly covered. This controls Japanese beetle also.

**FALL ARMY WORMS** behave more like corn borers or ear worms than regular army worms. They hatch over a longer period. If detected or expected, apply insecticide,—1st, when ear is forming; 2nd, when silks appear; 3rd, when tips of silks begin to wilt; 4th, 2 or 3 days later. The 2nd and 4th applications are the same as for ear worms.

**JAPANESE BEETLES** cause cull ears by eating silks and preventing complete pollination. Apply insecticide when beetles first appear.

**COMPLETE PROTECTION** from all of these pests can be had by applying insecticides on a 5 to 7 day schedule from time first leaves open until silks have dried. Many commercial growers in areas where wilt is expected have adopted this program. Where wilt is not expected, applications at 5 to 7 day intervals from the time ears begin to form until silks have dried will give good protection. Equipment now available makes these programs practicable. Controlling all of these pests goes a long way in assuring sweet corn profits.

**INSECTICIDES RECOMMENDED** are DDT and Parathion. Consult local farm bureau agents for formulation.

## PLAN YOUR PLANTINGS FOR GREATER PROFITS

## TERMS

Terms are cash with order, or 25% payment with order and balance before shipment or C. O. D. on arrival collection fees added.

All prices include containers and are f. o. b. here except as noted.

## GUARANTEE

If you are not satisfied with what you receive from us and notify us promptly, we will replace if possible or refund, as you prefer. Loss or damage in transit will be adjusted if you have agent note same on his bill. So many conditions beyond our control affect results, we cannot and do not assume any responsibility for the results secured from our seeds or other supplies. Orders are booked with the understanding that changes in transportation rates are for customer's account and that delivery is contingent on any circumstances beyond our control.

Please order early. Thanks. Yours for better seeds. K. C. LIVERMORE

## PRICE CHANGES

Prices are subject to change without notice. If lower when your order is received, difference will be refunded; if higher you will be notified and may pay difference or change or cancel order.

## SWEET CORN HIGH YIELDING HYBRIDS

GRADES—Our corn seed is graded large flat, medium flat, large round and medium round to facilitate more uniform plantings. The larger grades make stronger seedlings and may mature earlier but all are equally productive.

QUANTITY PRICES—When ordering more than one hybrid, the price applying to the total quantity may be used for each kind of which 1 lb. or more is ordered. Less than 1 lb. of any kind should be figured at the price applying to its own weight.

ALL HYBRIDS - POSTPAID: 1/4 lb. 30c; 1/2 lb. 40c; 1 lb. 65c to 4th zone.

Hybrids	Flat Grades	2-19 lb.	20-100 lb.	100 lb. up
Adv. Spangcross*		\$50	\$42	\$40
Washington*		.50	.42	.40
Marcross*		.50	.42	.40
Jefferson		.50	.42	.40
Imp. Carmelcross		.50	.42	.40
Early Golden Cross		.50	.42	.40
Grant		.50	.42	.40
Sherman*		.50	.42	.40
Lincoln		.50	.42	.40
Big Lincoln		.50	.42	.40
Iogold 51		.58	.50	.48
Golden Cross		.50	.42	.40
Big Golden Cross		.50	.42	.40
Magnagold*		.58	.50	.48

\*Round grades available at 5c less per lb. in starred hybrids.

§ Postpaid to 4th zone; 5th & 6th zones 5c higher; beyond and Canada 10c higher per lb. or part pound.

SMALL GARDEN ASSORTMENT, 5 pkts. early to late hybrids, planted at one time, supply average family 5 weeks.—Postpaid 75c

LARGE GARDEN ASSORTMENT, 6 hybrids, 1 1/2 lbs.; plenty all summer for hearty family and to can or freeze.—Postpaid (4th zone), \$1.30; beyond and in Canada, \$1.40.

## OATS Ceresan treated Per bu.

Sacked 3 bu. per bag 32 lbs.  
30 BU. 10c LESS, 100 BU. 20c LESS  
Purity 99.5 to 99.9%, Weeds 0% to trace,  
Germination 93 to 99%.

MOHAWK, CLINTON, GOLDWIN, selected	\$1.70
MOHAWK, CLINTON GOLDWIN, ADVANCE, certified	\$1.90
MOHAWK, ADVANCE, registered	\$2.10
CRAIG, certified	\$2.20
CRAIG, registered	\$2.40

## BARLEY Ceresan treated Per bu.

Sacked 2 bu. per bag 48 lbs.  
20 BU. 10c LESS, 70 BU. 20c LESS  
ERIE, new, best yielding, stiffest straw...\$2.80  
ERIE, certified...\$3.00

## SPRING WHEAT Per bu.

60 lbs.  
10 BU. or MORE 10c LESS  
MIDA, rust resistant...\$4.50

## SOY BEANS Per bu.

60 lbs.  
10 BU. OR MORE 10c LESS  
MONROE, for grain...\$5.50  
EARLYANA, for grain...\$5.50  
LINCOLN, for silage, plowing under...\$5.50  
See inoculants back page

## ALFALFA for ARTHRITIS

QUAKER HILL BEVERAGE QUALITY SEED

Selected for purity and flavor, for brewing.  
Delivered Here Zone 2 Zone 3 Zone 4 Zone 5 Zone 6  
2 lb. \$1.60 \$1.91 \$1.94 \$1.98 \$2.05 \$2.12  
5 lb. \$3.60 \$4.03 \$4.09 \$4.19 \$4.33 \$4.48  
Special prices on larger quantities

## HYBRID FIELD CORN TREATED

RESISTANT TO ROOT AND STALK ROTS  
For 10 bus. or more deduct 25c per bu.  
For less 1 bu. add 25c to amount

## HYBRIDS Grades Available Prices per Bu.

EARLY - 90, 95 days	Flat	Round
Wis. 275 L.F., M.F., L.R., M.R.	\$9.00	\$6.00
MEDIUM EARLY - 100, 105, 110 days		
Cornell M4 L.F., M.F., L.R., M.R.	\$9.00	\$6.00
Wis.416AA L.F., M.F., L.R., M.R.	\$9.00	\$6.00
MEDIUM - 115 days		
Ohio M15 L.F., M.F., L.R., M.R.	\$9.00	\$6.00
MEDIUM LATE - 120 days		
Ohio K62 L.F.	\$9.00	
Ohio K24 L.F., M.F., L.R., M.R.	\$9.00	\$6.00
LATE - 140 days		
Conn. 870 L.F.	\$9.00	

## POTATOES F.O.B. here. Per 100 lb.

Except as stated  
All seed potatoes listed are graded U.S. No. 1 except as noted. Size "A" means from 1 3/4", 2" or 2 1/4" to 12 oz. or less. Size "B" means from 1 1/2" to 1 3/4", 2" or 2 1/4". "Cert" means certified. Approved ("App") as used in Minn. and Foundation ("F") as used in Canada, Maine and New York means Certified seed of practically 100% disease freedom, either grown in tuber units or from seed so grown and recommended for seed production. In Minn. Foundation ("F") means grown in tuber unit plantings and practically 100% disease free.

Prices on 100 bags or more are 10c lower than 10-99 bag prices. Prices on less than 10 bags are 10c higher. Ask for special prices on trailer loads direct from cars and on straight or mixed carloads shipped direct. Truck deliveries are possible where volume justifies. To save labor, we will break bags only in Warba, Cobbler and Sebago, the best varieties for the garden.

PRICES 10 - 99 BAGS  
100 bags or more, 10c less  
Less 10 bags, 10c more

Variety	Source	Grade	Size A	Size B
J.B.* Red Warba	Minn.	F	\$4.85	\$5.25
15 lbs., \$1.25; 30 lbs., \$2.00; 50 lbs., \$3.00				
COBBLER	PEI	F	4.85	5.25
15 lbs., \$1.25; 30 lbs., \$2.00; 50 lbs., \$3.00				
Red Bliss Triumph	Minn.	F	4.00	—
(Above U. S. Commercial Grade, 1 1/2" minimum)				
CHEROKEE	ME.	F	4.80	5.20
J.B.* CHIPPEWA	Minn.	F	4.85	5.25
KATAHDIN	PEI	F	4.85	5.15
KATAHDIN	ME.	F	4.35	4.75
J.B.* Red Pontiac	Minn.	F	4.85	5.25
KENNEBEC	ME.	F	4.35	4.75
SEBAGO	PEI	F	4.85	5.25
15 lbs., \$1.25; 30 lbs., \$2.00; 50 lbs., \$3.00				
J.B.* SEBAGO	Minn.	F	4.95	5.35

\* "J.B." indicates Jeff Baldwin's almost virus free higher yielding strains.

SEBAGO and KATAHDIN, not certified, but grown from P.E.I. foundation seed. - Plant Whole Size, 1 1/4" to 1 3/4" and Cut Once Size, 1 3/4" to 2", 1 to 9 bags \$3.00; 10 to 99 bags \$2.90; 100 or more \$2.80.

## CABBAGE Best Strains Available Hot water and Semesan Treated

POSTPAID *	Pkt.	oz.	1/4 to 1 lb.	5 lb.
Golden Acre	\$2.25	.50	\$5.00	\$4.50
Copenhagen Market	.25	.50	\$5.00	\$4.50
Reed's Glory	.30	.60	\$6.00	\$5.50
Quaker Hill Danish	.40	.80	\$8.00	\$7.50
Reed's Red Danish	.40	.80	\$8.00	\$7.50

## BUCKWHEAT Per 100 lbs.

5 CWT. OR MORE 20c LESS  
COMMON (mixed) \$6.50

† To 4th zone. Beyond, add 10c lb.

## ALFALFA Highest Quality 300 lbs. or more 1/2c less

For less than 10 lbs. of any kind, add 10c per lb.; for less than 5 lbs., add 15c per lb.  
60 lbs. per bu. Per bu. Per lb.

COMMON, Northern	\$31.20	\$ .52
GRIMM, Northern	\$32.40	\$ .54
RANGER, Certified	\$34.80	\$ .58
NARRAGANSET, Certified	\$39.60	\$ .66
VERNAL, Certified	\$45.00	\$ .75

See inoculants back page

## CLOVER Highest quality Approved sources 300 lbs. or more 1/2c less

60 lbs. per bu. Per bu. Per lb.

MEDIUM RED, Northern	\$40.20	\$ .67
PENNSCOTT, Certified	\$48.00	\$ .80
MAMMOTH, 99% or better	\$40.20	\$ .67
MAMMOTH, with 4-8% SWEET	\$36.00	\$ .60
ALSIKE, Domestic	\$25.80	\$ .43
W. B. SWEET CLOVER	\$15.00	\$ .25

For less than 5 lbs. of Postpaid † Not paid the following, add 10c lb. 5 to 19 lb. 20 lb. up

N.Z. PERMANENT PASTURE	Strains	Per lb.
WHITE CLOVER	\$1.30	\$1.20
KENT WILD WHITE	\$1.80	\$1.70
LADINO, Certified	\$.85	\$.75

See inoculants back page

## Birdsfoot Trefoil Approved Strains Per lb.

For less than 5 lb., add 10c lb. Postpaid † Not paid 5 to 19 lb. 20 lb. up

EMPIRE, N. Y., Certified	\$1.60	\$1.50
EMPIRE, with 3-9% Clovers	\$1.10	\$1.00
European, France, not Cert.	\$.80	\$.70

Requires inoculant T. See back page

## GRASSES &amp; MISC. Best Grade Per lb.

100 LBS. OR MORE 1/2c per lb. LESS  
Less than 10 lbs. any item, add 10c lb.

TIMOTHY, 99.50% or better (\$12.60 bu.)	\$ .28
KENTUCKY BLUE GRASS	.95
MERION BLUE GRASS	3.90
POA TRIVIALIS	.85
CREeping RED FESCUE GRASS	.48
CHEWINGS FESCUE GRASS	.50
COLONIAL BENT GRASS	1.05
ORCHARD GRASS	.48
S-27 ORCHARD	.56
RED TOP GRASS	.90
REED CANARY GRASS	.45
DOMESTIC RYE GRASS	.13
PERENNIAL RYE GRASS, Certified	.33
BROME GRASS	.28
BROME, Certified Lancaster	.35
SUDAN GRASS	.18
PIPER SUDAN GRASS, Certified	.22
JAPANESE MILLET	.13
HUNGARIAN MILLET	.13
GOLDEN MILLET	.11
DWARF ESSEX RAPE	.20
SORGHUM	.16
HAIRY VETCH	.22
SPRING VETCH	.20

## Lawn Mixtures Recommended formulas

100 LB. OR MORE 1c lb. LESS  
Less 10 lb. add 10c lb; 10 to 19 lbs. add 5c lb.  
20 lbs. or more Per lb.

QUAKER HILL STANDARD, With Clover	\$1.00
80% Ky. Blue, 15% Red Top, 5% Kent Wild White	
Without Clover	\$.96
85% Ky. Blue, 15% Red Top	
QUAKER HILL SHADE	\$.74
50% Chewings Fescue, 30% Ky. Blue, 20% Red Top	





